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The Rhode Island Radical Peace Society, a branch of the Universal Peace Union, has just celebrated its silver anniversary. Among other interesting proceedings the following resolution was passed:

That in the unfortunate dispute with Italy and Chili, in the threatened complications with Great Britain, and the development of the principles of arbitration and reciprocal commercial intercourse, the national government has acted in a manner to merit our approbation, and in the achievement of these victories of peace we recognize and appreciate the eminent services of the distinguished Secretary of State, the Hon. James G. Blaine.

The report of the Secretary, C. C. Plummer, for the past twelve months, was accepted, and resolutions were adopted recommending, among other things, an international bureau of arbitration.

On account of the derangement of the work of the office, occasioned by the death of the late Secretary, the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* failed to notice the very interesting "Minutes of the First Convention of the World's W. C. T. U.," a copy of which was kindly sent by Miss Frances E. Willard. The Convention, which met in Boston on the 10 and 11th of November last, heard reports from the departments of Peace and Arbitration, of Bible Readings, of Prison, Jail, Police and Almshouse Work, of Juvenile Work, of Young Women's Work, etc., etc. The motto of this world-union of women is: "For God and home and every land." Jules Simon, the celebrated French statesman and author, once said that war could not live long when once attacked by the women of the world. The attack has already begun, and this great band of Christian women will prove one of the mightiest instruments in God's hand in binding the nations together and making human discord hide its head in shame.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, held on the 16th of May, the following delegates were appointed to attend the Universal Peace Congress at Berne, in August next: Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Boston; Hon. W. W. Story, of Rome; Hon. S. H. M. Byers, U. S. Consul General to Switzerland; Mr. Albert E. Powers, of Lansingburg, New York; Mrs. H. B. Goodwin, Mrs. Charles D. Homans and Mrs. Philip S. Moxom, all of Boston. The President, Hon. Robert Treat Paine, and the Secretary, Benjamin F. Trueblood, in addition to being appointed delegates, were empowered to select such other persons as delegates as may in their judgment be suitable.

This number of the *ADVOCATE* is sent to a large number of persons who are not subscribers, with the hope that

many of them may be induced to take the paper regularly. The cause of human brotherhood which it represents certainly appeals to the sympathy and intelligence of all right-minded men and women. Your subscription will do much to aid us in carrying out the purposes to which our energies are directed. Will all the College and University Reading-rooms which receive a copy of this issue kindly acknowledge the same and say whether the paper will be welcome on their tables, provided we can perfect arrangements by which it may be sent regularly.

The office of the American Peace Society has been changed from the Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset St., to No. 3 Somerset St., Room 7. The change has been made necessary by the growing work of the Society. Instead of one room, as heretofore, we now have a beautiful suite of two front rooms, well lighted and airy, and well supplied with modern conveniences. The friends of our work here, or strangers, who may be visiting Boston, are invited to call and see us.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

### BEYOND THE SEA.

JULIA H. MAY.

*In memory of Rowland B. Howard, beloved and blessed.*

Across the deep blue sea he went,  
On blessed peaceful deeds intent,  
His noble mission nobly done  
He fondly watched the western sun,  
And cried, "The rocking waves shall bear  
Me backward. Home is over there,  
And loving hands reach out for me  
Across the sea, across the sea."

Across an ocean vast he went,  
But not the one his lips had meant,  
Not west nor east, nor south sailed he.  
Far, far across an unknown sea  
The white sails flew, so glad to bear  
Another angel over there;  
And empty hands beside the shore  
Reach out in vain forevermore.

Forevermore? Dear heart! oh no!  
Time to eternity shall flow  
So soon, so soon — and you and I  
Shall reach the land of by and by.  
Above the waves our barks may toss  
Awhile before we go across,  
But sometime, surely, we shall be  
With those we love, beyond the sea.

Beyond the sea! O Heavenly Shore!  
O land of Peace forevermore!  
Your streets are full, your mansions ring  
With notes of praise, and everything  
Most beautiful and sweet and grand  
Is there. Why do we lingering stand  
Beside the waves and weep that he  
Comes back no more across the sea?

## AUGUSTE DESMOULINS.

Death has again removed a trusted and well-beloved leader from our ranks. He could ill be spared. Auguste Desmoulins was a man whom it was happiness to know, so gentle and so firm, so full of deep sympathy for the poor and the oppressed, yet so wise in his judgment and so practical.

When in his company the words "*suaviter in modo, sed fortiter in re*" were always present to our mind. The same thought was expressed by one of his countrymen, who said that he was a "keen rapier in a velvet sheath;" but it was a rapier never used to wound purposely—it was only used for the defence of sufferers, and as a terror to evil doers.

During his whole life, this "exile of 1848," this consistent social and political reformer, this advocate of conciliation and justice, alike in the strife of classes and in that of nations, labored incessantly, not for fee or reward, but with unsparing sacrifice of self in obedience to a generous heart and a tender conscience.

Our readers will remember what yeoman service he rendered to the cause of goodwill between France and England, when he was leader in the "Paris Committee of the International Federation of Arbitration and Peace." Our Committee were always in most close and friendly relations with that body, and the success of our common work was wholly due to his truly international spirit. We deeply mourn his loss.—HODGSON PRATT, in "*Concord*."

Charles Emory Smith, who as minister to Russia has done such valuable service in the distribution of the Russian Relief supplies sent by this country, has resigned his position in order to give himself wholly to journalism. It is to be hoped that America's generosity, along with that of other nations, may do something toward bringing about a better state of affairs in that country from which so many sad and distressing stories come. The removal of the military burdens would enable Russia to feed and care for her own people in almost any emergency that might arise.

Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, who has been appointed to succeed Hon. Whitelaw Reid as minister to France, is described as a courtly, polished gentleman, finely educated, who has travelled much in Europe, and who speaks both German and French well. He has been prominent in Boston business and social circles, is a man of wealth and a genuine American. To ancestry hunters, he has the further recommendation of being a great grandson of Thomas Jefferson. The ministry to France, while responsible and having many delicate questions to manage, is comparatively easy, because of the good feelings which have always existed between the two nations. War always leaves its legacy of hatred and distrust between nations, and may be set down as one of the original causes of nearly every existing bad feeling between States.

## DR. HALE AT SEVENTY.

The seventieth birthday of Edward Everett Hale, which occurred on April 3, has been variously celebrated in Boston and other places. It is doubtful if any other living American writer or religious teacher is so widely known and loved as Dr. Hale.

At the reception given to him at the South Congregational Church on April 4, among many other warm and eloquent tributes, the following was read from the poet Whittier:

## A TRIBUTE TO E. E. H.

Never fails thy heart to greet  
Noble deeds with warmest beat.  
Hands of want and souls in pain  
Have not sought thy door in vain,  
Thou hast kept thy fealty good  
To the human brotherhood.

— From *The Unitarian*.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, LADY SOMERSET, AND  
ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

We were glad to receive on April 12th a call from our good friend Frances E. Willard and her and everybody's good friend Lady Somerset.

Perhaps no two women in the world are doing more today to promote peace and good will between our great English-speaking nations than the two above named.

There are two kinds of English aristocracy, as far apart in all that pertains to humanity as heaven is from the lower regions.

In the one class may be found such names as the late Cardinal Manning, the late Earl of Shaftesbury, the late Earl of Harrowby [who impressed us as one of the noblest men we ever met], the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Somerset, and, to a considerable extent, the Queen, and in the other, that worse than worthless class which some of our Americans seek to imitate, a class who find their amusement in shooting doves from traps, mutilating their horses for life by docking, and then compelling them to risk breaking their legs and necks by jumping ditches, walls and fences, a class whose principal happiness seems to be found in smoking, drinking, horse-racing, gambling, and other things still more criminal.

Let us thank God that there are so many good and noble men and women in what we call the upper classes of England and America to save our two nations from the anarchy and bloodshed which would otherwise surely result from the heartless follies and crimes of this other class whose power for evil lies in the wealth they have inherited or dishonestly acquired.

GEO. T. ANGELL,  
In "*Our Dumb Animals*."

Mrs. R. B. Howard, who has been serving efficiently as temporary Secretary of the American Peace Society since the death of her husband, will go with her family to Leeds, Maine, for the funeral services of Mr. Howard which are to take place in that, his native town, the 7th of June. Words are useless as an expression of what all her friends will feel as they think of this occasion.

Dr. George F. Pentecost, whose labors in India the past year have been so signally blessed, is spending some time in London endeavoring to awaken further interest in the evangelization of India. He will shortly return to India again. No man has succeeded better than Dr. Pentecost in gaining the attention of educated Hindoos to the truths of Christianity. Nearer and nearer the world draws together under the attractive power of the cross.

Dr. Parkhurst's arraignment of the New York police was vigorous and unsparing. It came none too soon. It has resulted in the complete re-organization of the police force of the city. The debased condition of many parts of nearly all our great cities is due not only to the corruption and inefficiency found among the officers, but also to the disposition of good men to go their own way and let meanness run its course.

Bishop Brooks is perhaps as notable an instance as can be found of a man whose great prominence was not anticipated by those who knew him in youth. It is said that "few of his classmates dreamed that he would reach the eminence which he has gained. He never seemed to be anything but a tall, modest, good-natured young man, who was always faithful and manly and serious, ready to do his part, but never putting himself forward."—*The Morning Star*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, W. C., April 12, 1892.

DEAR SIR:

We are directed by the Committee of this Association to forward you a copy of Resolutions relating to the maintenance of the provisions of the Treaty of 1817 between Great Britain and the United States of America.

As will be seen, our Committee attaches great importance to those provisions by which it was intended that neither power should maintain ships of war on those Lakes.

Our Committee trusts their American friends will entirely concur in the view expressed in the enclosed papers; and will feel very grateful to you for the opinions of yourself and colleagues on the subject; as also for any information bearing on the present position of the question.

There appears to be an impression on the part of the members of Lord Salisbury's Government that it is not politic at the present time, that any public discussion of the matter should take place.

It will be seen, however, that such is not the view of our Committee: they think that the danger of departing from the wise and pacific provisions of the Treaty should be made fully known to the public on both sides of the Atlantic, in order that the force of public opinion may be brought to bear upon both Governments, that the

two peoples may be secured against any mischievous rivalry in creating and maintaining armed ships on these waters. We are

Yours very truly,

HODGSON PRATT, *Chairman*.

J. FRED'K GREEN, *Secretary*.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Esq.,  
*President American Peace Society.*

Boston, April 28, 1892.

HODGSON PRATT, Esq., *Chairman*,

J. FREDERICK GREEN, Esq., *Secretary*,  
*Internat'l Arbitration and Peace Association, London:*

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of April 12th is before me, and has been read with interest, and also the votes passed by your Society.

You cannot feel more strongly in England than we do in America, the importance of maintaining intact the provisions of the Treaty of 1817. I have recently received a reply from William F. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, in which he writes me, "We here consider that the arrangement of 1817 as to naval armament on the Lakes is in full force and effect. The notice of a desire to terminate the agreement which was given by this government in 1865 was afterwards withdrawn and the two governments agreed to consider the arrangement as effective as if no such notice had been given." Paragraphs are beginning to appear in the newspaper press, showing an agitation to secure the abrogation of the Treaty, though I am not aware that any formal action has yet been taken in this direction. This will be one of the matters to which the attention of Dr. Trueblood, our new organizing Secretary, will at once be called on his arrival in Boston to undertake the direction of affairs of our American Peace Society.

I shall with much pleasure lay before our Executive Committee at their next meeting your communication and resolution, and feel sure that they will concur with the expressions contained in your letter that a public discussion of the question should take place, and that the danger of departing from the wise and pacific provisions of the Treaty should be made known to the public on both sides of the Atlantic, so that the affairs of public opinion may be brought to bear on both governments.

We are all rejoicing here over the amicable disposition of the controversy relating to the rights of the United States in the Behring Sea seal fisheries.

Yours with sincere respect,

ROBERT TREAT PAINE.

Boston, March 25, 1892.

HON. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,  
*Ass't Sec. of State, Washington:*

DEAR SIR—I shall be very much obliged if you can give me any information as to the supposed abrogation of the Treaty of 1817, by which the neutrality of the Great Lakes is guaranteed, by force of any act of Congress, or whether that Treaty is still in full force.

Thanking you for past courtesies, I have the honor to be  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT TREAT PAINE,  
*President of the American Peace Society.*